Services of the control equally arroy in the present creek the control on almonitor equally arroy in it a decision which is a service of the control of the

A special meeting of the General Mining Association was beid this afternoon, Mr. A. C. Bridge in the chair, to sanction the proposed increase of capital required for the proposed increase of capital required for the purchase of the interest of the late luke of York in the mines and minerals of Nova Scotia and Chipe Breton. The sum to be raised is £50,000, and it is proposed to issue proverse among the proprietors 5,000 new shares of £20 at £10 each. The report stated that by the new lease the company obtain, among other adventages, the abolition of the fixed rent, and the reduction of the royalty from 2s. to 6d. or 4d. No export duty on coals will be imposed by the Colonial Legislature without leave of the society. In return they engage to relinquish their right to other minerals, giving up a merely nominal privilege. After a short discussion, in the course of which 2 was observed that the alterations were worth £19,000 a year to the shareholders, the proposed arrangements were approved unanimously.

shareholders, the proposed arrangements with a common shareholders. In the railway market there has been increased gloom, and a further decline of 5s. to £1 has taken place. In American securities a further fall occurred in Illinois Contral. Canada government bonds were firm and in good

and a further decline of Ss. to £1 has taken place. In American securities a further fall occurred in Illinois Central Canada government bonds were firm and in good demand. [London (Nov. 6) correspondence of the Manchester Guardan.]

The advance in the bank rate of discount yesterday has necessarily claimed some attention in mercantile circles to day, but its interest is secondary to the American advices which are in the present instance more unfavorable than before, and tend to diminish the hope of matters righting themselves so speedily as was expected. The state of the produce merket is, at the same time, very unstitudency, setterday's fail in prices being from 16 to 15 percent in several articles, making the total decline within the last two months considerable. Notwithstanding all these considerations, and the probability of the bank returns proving unfavorable, there is no want of confidence in the general soundness and stability of trade; and thus, notwithstanding our difficulties. It is considered that, with proper produces and forbearance, they will finally be overcome. As the advance in the bank rate is to stop the drain upon this country for gold, and it suffices to effect that object it is manifest that it is made not with any view of arresting unsound trade, but for a temporary purpose, and its duration cannot be long maintained. Money is extraordinarily abundant, and, therefore, while accommodation is afforded to the extent required, the real fact is clearly arrived at that the whole question now agitating the public mind is only a matter of two or three per cent for a being period, as recards the houses connected with the American trade, they, it is true, have to contend with the suspension of remittances, an interruption to their business which accessarily piaces imperiments in their way, but are not generally insurinces an interruption to their business which accessarily piaces imperiments in their way, but are not generally nearmountable. The supply of capital now in the market is unusually la

a litered to a more permanently maner can be a former years.

In of the present demand for money, it must further served, is not on account of actual wants, but arises the simple desire to obtain it on easier terms than it may be wanted a course of proceeding which nertly tends to raise the rate against themselves, and produce the effect which they apprehend.

I very imperiant fact, which ought not to be over-d at the present moment, is that there is no competibetween the merchants and speculators for a apply oncy, the quantity now on the Stock Exchange being estimate heavy which is freely lent at 3 to 4 per cent money, the quantity now on the Stock Exchange being coedingly heavy, which is freely lent at 3 to 4 per cent stock. There is then, no clashing of interests, and any one in warn of money, possessing security in the shape of cousois, or any of the other English stocks, funded or qu.

burg. 12 per cent in Vienna, and 36 per cent in New York, no one would surgest that the Hank of England should lend at a lower rate than 9, unless they wished to see every onnee of gold drained from the country and a national bankruptcy as the consequence. Neither can they contemplate requesting that the bank should discount more liberally. Not a single sound bill has yet been rejected by the bank, nor is there any probability that such will be the case. Such an application would therefore simply be a request in another form that they should be compelled to discount unsound bills. Neither can it be for any enlargement of the circulation by means of an issue of one pound notes, or any similar device, on the plea that the existing amount is not sufficient for the commercial wants of the country. Trade has undergone contraction in all directions, and there has been an enormous fall in prices, yet the aggregate of notes shown by the Gandle return of this evening to be in the hends of the public is nearly a million in excess of the total in use in June, 1856, when the rate of discount was only four and a half, and the increasing magnitude of our transactions was a daily subject of surprise. None of these grounds being available, it is to be presumed the deputation will simply solicit the government to promise that the bank shall not be allowed on any sudden obcasion to destroy the commercial community by refusing accommodation at any price. If this should be the case, as there is not and never has been the remotest danger of such an event, the Chancellor of the Exchequer can have no difficulty in giving the required assurance. Whatever may be the views of the deputation, it is above all things essential they should be prepared to state them specifically. This is a doty they owe to their fellow traders. The present is not a time for any body of men inconsiderately to create alarm by a vague clamor for impossible and, and thus, by complicating the existing distress to paralyze those who can be saved only by the exerci

course into one of imbeeile confusion.

The market for silver is flat, and it seems that the disposition to send gold for purchases on the Continent has greatly subsided.

The railway market has fluctuated with the funds and

The railway market has fluctuated with the funds and closed with little alteration. A general reduction occurred in French, but only to a slight extent, Southern of France exceptionally close without alteration. In American securities Illinois Central again roce led, the shares being now quoted 12 discount. A fall of 10s. took place in Canada government bonds.

[From the London News (City Article), Nov. 7.]

The discount market is very unsettled. In most quarters the rates are considerably above those of the Bank, and the caution of discounters is increasing. At the Bank itself there was to-day an unabated demand for money, a feature of considerable importance considering the re-

and the caution of discounters is increasing. At the Bank itself there was to-day an unabated demand for money, a feature of considerable importance considering the recent unprecedented advance in the rate and the smallness of the reserve.

Amongst the more favorable features affecting the money market must be classed a decided improvement in the continental exchanges. It is also thought that the extraordinary state of menetary affairs may tend to check the disposition to remit silver to India.

The severity of the pressure is beginning to excite a movement on the part of the mercantile community. At Glasgow yesterday a most influential meeting of merchants and millowners was held, and a deposition of six gentlemen, including the Lord Provost, the Pean of Guild, Mr. Buchanan, M. P., and some others of the first men in the city, was appointed to proceed to London and wait upon goveriment. The deputation, we believe, arrived in London this evening. The object of their mission is to state to government that credit in Glasgow is paralyzed, and that the mass of workpoople thrown out of employment, who already number several thousands, will be vastly increased unless some measures of commercial relief can be devised. They will therefore, it is unferstood, urge upon government the advisability of suspending some of the provisions of the Hank Charter act, as was sione in 1847. Movements with a similar object may be shortly looked for in other districts.

Farm advices allege that the bullion in the Bank of France, which lanely fell to \$7.600,000, is now little below eight millions sterling. In the last return it was stated at \$5.022.000. The next return will be published next Friday morning. It is stated that the railway companies, which have been accounted from placing new bonds on the market.

At Paris the Bourse retains remarkable steadiness. The Three per Cent. Rentes closed to day at 60.70 for money, and 67 for the end of November, showing a decline since yesterday of scarcely is per cent in the price for money.

M

From the London Chronicle, (City Atthers) No. 7.1
The bank directors have committed one greevest structure they have commenced shutting out from accommodation many good bills, upon the principle that they cannot emply any one's want and will therefore distribute their

disposable means. This at once of itself demonstrates that they have not the power of supplying the wants of traders, and therefore we have further evidence of the incap ucity of its charter to meet a pressure like the present. The two items which regulate the course of the money market and trade are those of the reserve of notes and stock of bullion. Both are week by week deckining, until the former is on the eve of being swallowed up, and yet the advocates for the retention of the bank charter preach that the bank can provide for the wants of the traders. Whether it be necessary or expedient for the government to interfere to restore matters to a better footing by temporarily suspending the charter, is not what we have been contending for. We desire the mercantile classes of the country to understand and clearly see that the bank charter is helpless to save them from such a crisis as the present, and if not, there is the clear necessity of a change either in remodelling of the whole or a reform in part.

[From the London Post (City Article), Nev. 7.]

The demand for money has not been sensibly diminished by the advance in its value, and although the discount establishments are affording as much accommodation to their customers as possible, the applications at the bank have been numerous. The current rate for money to-day has been quite up to the bank rate of 9 per cent for first class short dated paper, and for four and six months' bills from ¼ to ½ per cent higher. In the Stock Exchange money has fluctaated much in supply and value, having been abundant at 6 to 6½ per cent, and, within a short space, so scarce as to have been procurable with difficulty at 8 to 9 per cent per annum on consols.

[From the Manchester Guardian, Nov. 7.]

The returns of the Bank of England, which we publish to-day, and which are now brought down to the Wednesday at 8 to 9 per cent per annum on consols.

(From the Manchester Guardian, Nov. 7.]

The returns of the Bank of England, which we publish to-day, and which had elapsed from

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THE PARIS BOURSE.

[From Galignani of Paris (City Article), Nov. 6.]

The market has been more settled than might have been anticipated, owing to the gloomy tenor of letters from London. It is supposed that the rate of discount has been raised to 9 per cent by the Bank of England, and to 83½ by the Bank of France; but no official notice has yet been received. It appears that a railway company having requiree of the government the necessary authorization for issuing a new loan to continue their works, the Bank of France has consented to make advances on the new debendures, so that no further issue will be made on the market. Threes have been done from 67f. 5c. to 66f. 95c., and Mobiller, 765.

Half-Past TREKE—A telegraphic despatch has announced that the Bank of England has raised the rate of discount to 9 per cent; Branch securities were, however, steady to the close.

M. Bourdin, agent de change at Paris, brought an action on the 4th of November before the Tribunal of Commerce of Strasburg, to obtain from M. Mahler, of that city, payment of 565 frances, the balance due on sundry speculations made for him at the Bourse at Paris. But the tribunal, finding that the said operations were of a gambling nature, Mahler never having had the intention of receiving or providing the securities he ordered to be purchased or sold, but only of receiving or paying the difference that might be occasioned by a rise or fall in their value, dismissed the action with costs.

[From the London Mercantile Gazette, Nov. 6.]

by a rise or fall in their value, dismissed the action with costs.

[Erom the London Mercantile Gazette, Nov. 6.]

There is a romor that the Bank of France is about to raise the rate of discount probably to 83½ per cent. That this step, if determined upon, is the result of the last move on the part of the Bank of England, there can be no doubt. The monetary sympathy between the two countries is now so complete that a pressure here is felt immediately in Paris, and produces the same effects. The object with the national establishments in both countries at present is, of course, to keep the specie in the country; and although France does not experience the drain for India and China which is felt here, and which, under existing circumstances, must be met, she object with the national establishments in both countries at present it, of course, to keep the specie in the country; and although France does not experience the drain for India and China which is felt here, and which, under existing circumstances, must be met, she has her own difficulties to contend with. The largest creditor which America has on the continent of Europe-perhaps the only large creditor—is France; and it is much to be feared that the effect of the crisis in the States has only begun to be felt across the channel. During the period of extravagance and high living which preceded the revulsion in the States, the wines and silks were imported in extraordinary quantities. The day of reckening has arrived, and the consequence is that many Franch houses, large un the American trade, have aiready stopped payment. The firm stand which the Lyone manufacturers have made, so far led to the belief that the pressure could not operate very seriously there; but this confidence is not so well maintained as the pressure advances, and the consequence must be that many will succamb. It has been suggested that the French merchants and shippers should take their settlement of their accounts in cotton and grain and other American produce. The suggestion is, no doubt, a good one for those who can turn it to account, but there are many manufacturers and wine growers in France who may not be able to do so. The facilities which it is said the American produce. The suggestion is, no doubt, a good one for those who can turn it to account, but there are many manufacturers and wine growers in France who may not be able to do so. The facilities which it is said the American produce and wine growers in France who may not be able to do so. The facilities which it is said the American produce. American produce to the ports of shipment are of the greatest moment, and will assist materially in allaying the disturbance and mitigating the pressure. American produce in the European markets is as each, or, at all events, the most conv

PIUS THE NINTH AND THE MONEY CRISIS.

[From Galignani of Paris, Nov. 5.]

The Pope's Nuncio has just published a notification to the effect that the Papal government has decided "on exchanging the various vouchers of loans contracted in France at different epochs, which are now in circulation, for new securities exactly similar to the old bonds, and bearing the same interest, destined to be paid off in the same manner, and possessing all the guarantees given for the loans—so that the paying off of all shall take place in a uniform manner." In consequence, the Nuncio requests the helders of such vouchers to exchange them at the offices of MM. de Rothschild, at Paris, from the 20th of this month; and he announces that the exchange will be effected without any expense to them.

When the freedom of the city of London was presented to the Duke of Cambridge, in the evening the Lord Mayer entertained the Duke at the mansion house, where a nu-merous and distinguished circle of guests assembled to eet his royal highness. The LORD Mayon, after dinner, gave " The Foreign Am-

assadors."
The AMERICAN MINISTER said:—My Lord Mayor, my lord mayor, my rectionen.—The distinguished member bassadors.

The American Minister said:—My Lord Mayor, my lords, ladies, and gentlemen.—The distinguished member of the diplomatic body who has just addressed this meeting has discharged his duty so ably, in a language so familiar to all, that I had hoped while he was proceeding I should be spared the necessity of inflicting upon you another address. At the suggestion, however, of the Lord Mayor, and feeling destrous of explaining two or three thoughts that have passed through my mind in the course of the present day. I ask your attention for a few moments. You all know that I represent a republic, the constitution of which forbids to its government the creation of adoption of knizs, princes, peers or lords—not that it proceribes individuals who may be in other lands eminently entitled to those high sounding titles. You will perceive, therefore, that direumstances connected with my uniform republican rearing and education have in a measure unfitted me for what at first appeared the interesting and appropriate ceremony of to-day. (Cheefee,) There is one rule that is equally applicable to all countries, let the system of policy be what it may, and that rule I will take upon myself to extract from the lifth on the list of the great English poets.—

Honor and shame from no condition rise, according to the condition rise.

Honor and shame from no condition rise, Act well your part, there all the honor lies

(Cheers.) It was mainly on that admirable and univer-(Cheers.) It was mainly on that admirable and universally recognized principle that, to my delight, I saw the cerementy of this day conducted. I can well imagine that a person or "vocana," "acting well his part," might find it to accommittee of his countrymen, and the appliance of these inder whom he had served, "where all the homor he." I can imagine that even a prince may be a working patriot—(cheer)—that he may devote his high intellect, his oversy of mind and body to the zealous and persevering circulage of important and interesting public duties. (Cheers.) I can imagine, as I have said, that even a prince may be so little daggled by the luminous at-

mosphere in which he moves as to be able to see and to distinguish a meritorious comrade in the obscurest ranks of the private force; and I can imagine that even a prince, not beund by the dignity of chief command, may, at a moment of State exigency, sound with his breath the bugle for recruits. These are things that, republican as I am, I can imagine possible. Whether the imagining in your better knowledge of men and things can be made a fact among British princes it is not for me to determine. I am not one of the jury for the trial of that fact. I am, as I have said, a stranger. You are the panel, and if you find that there happens to be among British princes one of whom all these imaginings of mine in reference to individual merit become a plain fact, why your finding as jurors of such a verdict would be conclusive upon the judgment of those who hear it. (Cheers.) Reference has been made this evening to one or two points to which I may be allowed to allude. Sympathy has been invoked from foreign nations in reference to the extent to which my government or the people of the United States sympathize with the struggle of England against India. This is not the thought I wish to express. The thought that I wish to express is in reference to the treatment that is to be dealt to those who have distinguished themselves in the field of crime in that unhappy region. Now, crimes are of various descriptions. Mulny and murder are heavy crimes; they are dark and gloomy crimes. But they are crimes known to us all, and they are crimes committed in almost every community and under almost every government. Penalties are specifically provided for these crimes in the respective criminal codes of various countries. Let such crimes be punished wherever they occur according to the law. That is the first and clearest principle of action. But there are other crimes—crimes, at least, of another character—which become so monstrous as to assume the attitude of enmity to the human race: not merely crimes nimical to Europe and its civili such since if you find that there happens to be among the contracted merchan merch the come pitch flow, thy your insign as jurses of such a veroids would be obtained the contract of the contract of a contract of

ca miss be the trained States must always be copest interest in the tranquillity of the country. Conduras, or Nicaragua, or Costa Rica can ever occupant in the states no one can be seen to be stated in the states no one can be seen to be seen indictions, or Notargua, or tosts fichs can ever occupy a high position in the world as states in one can believe. But they may yet be peaceable, prosperous and respective. The companied have adapted themselves to the country have not that antipathy to amalganation with the high and a state of the country have not that antipathy to amalganation with the indian and African races which marks the Angio-Saxon. They are certainly the fittest people to inhabit the country at any rate, they are there, and we must make use of them. So to settle the Central American question must be our first object. The long disputes between the Union and this country are, perhaps, better understood by diplomatists than by the public. In America they have, no doubt, been followed with interest by the readers of newspapers, but we Englishmen, amid the multiplicity of our relations and the never-ceasing succession of great questions, have paid but little attention to a region which we generally associate only with mahogany, ratitional productions and the super-ceasing succession of great questions, have paid but little attention to a region which we generally associate only with mahogany, ratitions and the super-ceasing succession of great questions, have paid but little attention to a region by the super-ceasing succession of great questions, have paid but interest by the readers of the product of the public will be public will be readered to the contract of the public will be readered to the contract of the public will be readered to the United States, and will, it is said, be met in a maintable spirit by the American Cabinet. The chief subject of discussion will, of course, be the construction to be placed on the Clagon-Buleer Treaty. It is well known that a party in the United States has seen with anger the government at which alone the public will be contented with a rootly certainly of discussion will, of course, to the construction of discussion will, of course, to the construction of the public will be contented with a rootly cer

Court of General Sessions. GHTRE—BURGLARY—HIGHWAY ROBBERY— GARROTERS SENTENCED, ETC., ETC.

GRAND LARCKNY.

Nov. 20.—The first case that was tried this morning Nov. 20.—The first case that was tried this morning was a charge of grand larceny, preferred against Samuel Doyle, who was formerly a porter in the employ of L. O. Wilson & Co. It was alleged, on a search of his houge, that he purloined pieces of muslin and poplin from the store of his employers; but the two pieces found, worth \$26, were not sufficiently identified by the clerks, and the jury acquitted the accused. Judge Russell said, that on that verdict he was entitled to the property which had been taken from him and deposited with the property

street theatre in the evening, and on leaving it was accosted by the prisoners, who garroted him and abstracted his money from his pocket. He fought desperately, and on informing an efficer of what had happened visited a number of dens in the Five Points in company with him. After a diligent search they found the accused, who were positively identified by Mr. Francworth as the parties who robbed him. They were arrested on the spot and committed by the magistrate.

Mr. Larrowe, counsel for Carroll, called a man named Manke to establish an albit. He testified that he kept a grocery store on the Points, and that he was in his store all the night; but the jury did not credit his testimony, and after consulting for a few moments rendered a verdict of guilty.

As soon as the verdict was rendered Brown pleaded guilty without delay, expecting that by so doing the

guilty without delay, expecting that by so doing the dreaded Judge, whose characteristics seem to be well understood at the "Points," would be more lenient to

him.
The Clerk then arraigned Carroll and Brown, who were The Clerk then arraigned Carroll and Brown, who were asked the usual questions. Carroll said he had been a blacksmith and Brown worked at carpentering. On being asked why the sentence which the law imposed should not be passed, they commenced rearing and yelling as if they were a couple of mad buils. Brown said that all this had been dene by the police officer, because he (Brown) promised to give him some money and failed to do so; the officer told him that if he gave him some money he would speak a good word for him to Justice Connolly at the Tombs. "I am as innocent of this," said Brown, "sa the Judge on the bench." "So help me, God, I am innocent, too," reared Carroll; "I am as innocent as a child, for I was working for the man who testified that I was in his store."

was working for the many store."

Judge Russell, in passing sentence, said:—Carroll, there is nothing in your history to make me change my mind as to what ought to be fine course I should pursue in reference to your disposal. Your previous character is very bad, and I must impose a similar sentence to the one inflicted upon McQuinney, which was fourteen years and five months, and that is the sentence of the Court in your case.

inflicted upon McQuinney, which was fourteen years and five months, and that is the sentense of the Court in your case.

He addressed Brown thus:—Brown, you are the worst of the three, and had you put us to the trouble of a trial, I should send you to Sing Sing for thirty years; but, inasmuch as you have pleaded guilty, I will not be very severe with you. I think the sentence which I am about to impose will be a sufficient punishment to you. When you get out endeavor to become an honest citizen. The sentence of the Court is that you be imprisoned in the State prison for fourteen years and five months.

Francworth, who had been detained in prison as a witness, was allowed \$25 for the time he was detained to answer the ends of justice.

BOUNDAY BY A CONNAMN.

An indictment for robbery was found against a Chinaman named Hoe, on the complaint of Gasen Hing, also a Chinaman, who deposed that on the night of the 9th of November he was in Church street and had a rencounter with the accused. Hoe struck Hing in the face, selzed him by the throat violently, garroted him with as much nonchalance as a "member of the profession" at the Points, and abstracted a watch and chain worth \$90, and \$16 in gold coin, from his person. The complainant and the accused were broughtface to face, but the Assistant District Attorney, nor any other person in court, could understand a word they said; and after listening for a few moments to their "yahs" and their "yobs," he let them go, facetiously remarking that a Chinaman's oath was as valuable as broken china.

The calcendar being exhausted, at half-past four o'clock

broken chima.

The calendar being exhausted, at half-past four o'clock the Court adjourned till to morrow morning, which is the last day of the term, when some important sentences will be pronounced. It was rumored yesterday that the Grand Jury would make a presentment on Saturday relative to the recent horrible murders that have been committed in this city. this city.

SUICIDE OF HON. ESBON BLACKMAR.—The citizens of Newark, Wayne county, were thrown into great excitement this merning in consequence of the announcement of the suicide of Hon. Esbon Blackmar, not only a prominent cibren of Wayne county, but well known throughout Western New York. On Monday last Mr. B. was compelled to yield to the pressure of the times, and make an assets would have been ample to meet them in ordinary times. It is supposed that his financial embarrassments so depressed his spirits as to cause him to commit self-destruction. The particulars of the salicide are stated thus:—The servant girl in the family of Mr. B. made fires at 5 clock this morning, and soon after saw him come from his room and pass out as usual. A short time later, one of the family noticed that the hat and cloak exually worn by Mr. Blackmar were in the house, which indicated that he had not left the premises. After a search of an hour or more the lifeless body of Mr. B. was found in a spring or shallow well in the cellar of his house. His head was downward, and the feet projected just above the surface of the water. Mr. Blackmar represented his district in Congress some ten years since, and was widely known and esteemed as a man of ability and integrity. He was largely engaged in banking and in produce dealing, He icaves a family and a large circle of acquaintances and friends who will sincerely mourn his loss, as will the whole community in which he resided.—Rocketer Union, For. 19.

FLOUR LEAGUE.—They have a "flour league" at Hollidaysburg, and on Naturday less it sent an order to Pittsburg for twenty four barrels of extra family, which is to cost \$6 64 delivered to the subscribers. This, of course, includes the freight, which is about 37 cents. The same quality of flour retails here at \$7 per barrel, and the freight thereon from Pittsburg, as we learn from the agent, is 75 cents; so that the entire cost of a barrel of flour purchased at Pittsburg and delivered at the doors of subscribers in this city, would be \$6—a saving of just \$2 to consumers.—Harriburg Telegraph.

FALLEN FROM GRACE.—The Rev. Mr. Derby, who preached in Woodstock, Yt., two years singe, and has subsequently been travelling in that State, soliciting funds for a theological college at Canton, N. Y., was arrested at Derby a few weeks since for the crime of adultery. The other guilty party is a brother clergyman's wife.

DUEL WITH SMALL SWORDS.—We learn from the New Orleans True Delta that a duel took place on the 8th instant, in New Orleans, between Gen. Casimir Lacoste and Mr. Garcia, a son of Manuel Garcia, both of that city. Small swords were the weapons used. Gen. Lacoste received a thrust in his side from his adversary, which, it is supposed, will prove fatal.

A MELIA S.—D.—FOR HEAVEN'S SAKE CALL ON me at the store or write me there. If you do neither before Fuesday, I shall call on you, though I lose my life by it.

JULIAN.

better theeday, I said that you, doubted I lose by the year.

JULIAN.

INPORMATION WANTED.—THE RELATIVES OR friends of Michael Dunn, who died on board ship Law Thempson, on her last voyage from Liverpool to New York, are requested to make themselves known to C. B. Pendleton, 275 Pearl street, or 19 Butgers place, New York.

MR. THOMAS ORR, FROM HAVANA, WILL PLEASE
eall at our office and receive letters which have arrived
by last steamer.

BENZ & EHNI, 19 Maiden lane.

A CARD.—CREDIT WHERE IT IS DUE.—IT WAS owing to the exertions and presence of mind of Mr. William W. Mansfield, an exempt fireman, that the fire which had communicated from the store No. 4 Liberty street to the commission store of Heary G. Evans, dealer in crockery, was extinguished, on the evening of the 19th inst. JUSTICE.

MASONIC NOTICE.—THE MEMBERS OF ANGLOMASONIC NOTICE.—THE MEMBERS OF ANGLOSaxon Lodge, No. 137, of F. and A. M., are summoned to attend a meeting at their lodge room, on Sunday afternoon, at half-past one o'clock, to pay the last tribute of respect to our deceased brother, Leut, John G. Reynolds. By order of GEORGE G. JOYCE, W. M.

NOTICE.—THE MILITARY, THE MASONIC BODIES.
At the Press, the Clergy, the Order of Odd Fellows, and all other civic societies, together with the Fire Departments, without their apparatus, of this and adjacent cities, are hereby respectfully invited to be present and participate in the ceremonies to be observed in the inauguration of the Worth Monument, which will take place on the 25th inst., in this city. The Committee of the Common Council desire all such bodies as can make it convenient to be present to report their intentions on or before the 21st that, in order that proper places may be assigned them in the line of the procession. The military will report to Maj. Gen. Sandford.
The civic societies will report to the Committee, at room No. SCity Hall.

The Committee of Arrangements will meet daily, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the City Library, room No. 12 City Hall, to receive communications.

The Joint Committee will meet on Saturday, 21st inst., at 2

P. M., at the City Library, room No. 12 City Hall, to receive communications.

The Joint Committee will meet on Saturday, 21st inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., at the City Hall.

WM. WILSON, PETER FULLMER, WM. COULTER, ORISON BLUNT, PETER CRAWFORD, ALEX. R. HEMPHILL, GEO. W. WARNER, CHAS. DOTY, W. W. JUDSON,

NOTICE.—THE JOINT SPECIAL COMMITTEE OF THE Common Council, on the subject of the Worth Monament, respectfully announce to the public that they have selected the 20th day of November, 1857, to inaugurate the completion of the same, and on which occasion the remains of the late Major General Wa. J. Worst: will be brough from Greenwood and deposited beneath the monument.

Special invitations have been extended to the President and other distinguished persons to participate in the coremanics to be observed on the occasion. Also, to the Governor of the State and State Officers.

Officers of the Corporation.

General Government Officers in this City.

Governor of Fensylvania.

Mayor of Hoboken.

Mayor and Common Council of Brooklyn.

Governor of Pensylvania.

Mayors of Albany, Troy and Hudson.

Fire Departments of New York, Brooklyn, Williamsburg, Jersy City and Hoboken, without their apparatus.

The Press.

The Military of New York, Albany, Troy, Hudson and the adjacent Cities, to be under the supervision of General Sandford.

All the Civic Societies.

The Clergy.

The Family of the deceased, "who are to have the choice of the officiating clergy."

The ex-members of the Worth Menument Committee.

The civic societies are particularly requested to report to Morgan L. Harris, Chairman of the Committee, on Saturday, the 21st inst., at 2 P. M., in room No. 8 City Hall.

Persons destring to have relics placed in the box to be deposited in the corner stone of the monument, can do so by forwarding them to Alderman Blunt, No. 8 City Hall.

There will be a meeting of the Joint Committee on Thursday, the 19th inst., at 2 P. M. in the Chirary Room, No. 12 City Hall.

Due notice of the programme of arrangements will be given.

There will be a meeting or had ay, the 19th inst., at 2 P. M. in the Library Room, No. 2. City Hall.

Due notice of the programme of arrangements will be given.
Aid. MORGAN I. HARRIS,
Aid. WM. WILSON,
Aid. PFTER FULLMER,
Aid. ORISON BLUNT,
Cin. PFTER CRAWFORD,
Cin. ALEXR, HEMPHILL,
Cin. GEO. W. WARNER,
Cin. CHARLES DOTY,
Cib. W. W. JUDSON,

NEW YORK, NOV. 20, 1867.—THE UNDERSIGNED IS prepared to bet from one hundred to five thousand dollars that Fernande Wood will be elected Mayor at the next ensuing election, or one thousand against five thousand, or is that proportion, that he will have ten thousand majority.

M. GOODERSON, No. 9 City Hall square.

OFFICE OF RECRIVER OF TAXES, (NEW COURT HOV. 1, 1855.—
Rotte is hereby given that one per cent will be added on the lat day of December on all taxes remaining unpaid, also two per cent will be added on the lat day of December. Checks and bills on city banks taken. Envelopes containing money and bills not received. No money received after 3 celeck.

OFFICE MANHATTAN OIL COMPANY, 16 BROADway, New York, November 7, 1867.—The stockholders of this company are hereby notified that, in pursuance of a vote of the directors, a meeting of the stockholders will be held at the office of the company, on the first Wednesday in December next, at 12 o'clock M., to take into consideration and effect, if desirable, a reduction of the capital stock to three hundred thousand dollars, giving to all shares thereafter equal value and character. N. T. Carryl, Edward Learned, T. M. Niven, John C. Mallory, Wm. Pollock, James M. Motley, Daniel B. Jones, Directors.

Daniel B. Jones, Directors.

SYLVAN GROVE LODGE NO. 275. F. A. M.—THE OFb. floers and members are hereby notified to meet at the
Corrinthian Rooms, corner of Centre and Grand streets, on
Sunday, Nov 22, at 1954 A. M., to attend the funeral of our
late brother, P. Brady, at Greenpoint. The fraternity are invited. Interment at Cypress Hill. By order.

ROYAL G. MILLARD, Master.

PROCLAMATION.—MAYOR'S OFFICE. NEW YORK.

November 20, 1857.—Acknowledging our dependence on
Almighty God, and duly sensible that to His mercy we are
indebted for continued peace, health, and an abundant yield
of the fruits of the earth throughout our land, we are again
called upon to return thanks and give praise to the Author of
our being the Protoctor of our lives and the Dispenser of the
blessings we enjoy. With these sentiments, and in accordance with a time honored custom, and of the proclamation of
his Excellency the Governor of the State of New York, that
Thursday, the 26th day of November, inst. be set apart as a
day of praise, thanksgiving and prayer, I call upon the
people of this city to observe that day as such, with all due
respect and solemnity. Given under my hand and seal the
day and year aforesaid. FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.

THOMAS PAINE.—THE LIBERALS ARE NOTIFIED Into a meeting will be held at the house of William E. Rose, 72 White street, on Sunday next, Nov. 22, at 3 P. M., to make arrangements for the auniversary of Thomas Paine.

OLIVER WHITE.

THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE

Being in possession of the
CRYSTAL PALACE,
with steam power and shafting for driving machinery of all
kinds, are prepared to receive new inventions and all useful
productions in the arts for exhibition.

W. B. LEONARD, Agent.

WARREN LODGE NO. 233, L.O. OF O. F., IS HEREBY requested to meet at their rooms, 233 Howers, on the 224 inst., at 12 o'clock M., for the purpose of attending the funeral of our late brother Patrick Brady. By order of RICHARD THOMAS, N. G.

THE LECTURE SEASON.

NEW YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY—JOHN W. FRANCIS, M. D., will lecture at the Library, Second avenue, corner of Sievesth street, on Tuesday evening, Nov. 24, at 755 o'clock, for the benefit of the Contingent Fund of the Society. pret: "The Church, the Drama and the Opera in New

Solvey, Subject: "The Church, the Drama and the Story, Subject: "The Church, the Drama and the Astor House, Wiley York," Tickets—Fifty cents. To be had at the Astor House, Wiley & Halsted, 251 Broadway, Savings Bank, 516 Broadway, Francia & Co., 553 Broadway, Crewen's, 699 Broadway, and at the Library.

O sell on commission: returns to be made on sale of the goods, or the goods returned if not sold. Any sarry having the goods on band can make a very liberal arrangement with a responsible party, to sell their stock for cash. Address T. E., box 3.248 Font office.

CLOTHING WANTED-BY A COUNTRY MERCHANT.

SPORTING. \$5.000 TO INVEST IN SECOND HAND CLOTHING.

Gentlemen wishing to convert clothing or
other personal property into cash can obtain fifty per cont
more by calling or sending their address to JAMES MORONEY, 439; Foari street.

FOR SALE—A LARGE BLACK NEWFOUNDLAND dog, only one year old; is fond of the water and an excellent water dog; hair long and curty. Apply to Mr. PER-KINS, Fitty difficult, near the East River.

HOTELS.

CORTLANDT STREET HOTEL,
No. 2. Cortlands street.
Board reduced from 22 to \$1.50 per day.
J. S. STEBBINS, Proprietor.

POYAL QUEENS HOTEL, CLIFFORD AND CORE
atracts, Burlington Gardens, new Bond street, for families and genilemen.—The beat situation in London. Priece
moderate. Frequented by many of the first American families and the English aristocracy.

CUPREME COURT—COX VS. BARNES AND OTHERS—In pursuance of an order in this cause, the assats in said order named will be sold under the direction of the undersigned, at public anotton, by SIMKON DRAPER, antioness, on the 24th day of November, inst., at the Merchants Eschange, in the city of New York, at twelve o'clock, noon. A schedule of said assats may be seen at the office of the undersigned, No. 29 Kassats at the office of the action of the city of the city of the whom it may be seen, at the office of the auctioner, corner of Pine and William streets. Terms and conditions hade known on the day of sale.

C. A. SEWARD, Beferce. day of sale. New York, Nov. 16, 1857.